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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

* 1:19-cr-142-01-LM v. * June 10, 2021

* 9:17 p.m.

NATHAN CRAIGUE *

REDACTED TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE LANDYA B. McCAFFERTY

Appearances:

For the Government: John S. Davis, AUSA

Aaron G. Gingrande, AUSA

United States Attorney's Office

For the Defendant: Dorothy E. Graham, Esq.

Behzad Mirhashem, Esq. Federal Defender's Office

Cou<u>rt Reporter</u>: Liza W. Dubois, RMR, CRR

Official Court Reporter

United States District Court

55 Pleasant Street

Concord, New Hampshire 03301

(603)225-1442

1 PROCEEDINGS THE CLERK: Hi, Judge. Good evening. Can you hear 2 3 me? 4 THE COURT: Yes, I can. Can you hear me? 5 THE CLERK: Okay. Yes. Let me announce the case. 6 And Tracy's here, but she is on the telephone, and then we have 7 counsel. So, for the record, this is a hearing in the United 8 States vs. Nathan Craigue. It's 19-cr-142-01-LM. 9 10 And I'm not sure if it's under seal or not, the 11 hearing, but --12 THE COURT: No, I don't think so. 13 THE CLERK: All right. 14 THE COURT: All right. So I've gotten copied on 15 what appears to be a -- the government is intending to move to 16 testimony. And I want to know the legal 17 authority for that and then I just want to know what's the 18 defendant's position with respect to that motion. 19 First let me know what's your position, attorney 20 Behzad -- Attorney Mirhashem and Attorney Graham. 21 MR. MIRHASHEM: Your Honor, I -- our request is --22 and I -- I appreciate the Court has been very patient with us, 23 but I'm going to be very honest with you. 24 I got up at 3:30 this morning to start working on 25 this case. It's 9:20 right now. So many things have happened

today. We need to slow this down to make sure we do it right. 1 2 Attorney Davis five minutes ago told me that 3 Mr. Carroll has admitted paying to testify before a 4 federal grand jury. My --THE COURT: Right. I'm going to stop you just for a minute because this hearing is not going to be a long hearing. 6 7 And I can tell you this; I am not inclined to grant a motion to strike. I want to hear the legal authority for the motion to 8 9 strike, but I am not inclined to grant that motion. 10 So what I would say is that -- and I -- I want to 11 hear your position on the motion, but ultimately I'm not 12 inclined to grant that at this point. 13 So my thinking is get ready for cross-examination of 14 tomorrow. We'll start with Officer Kelly and then we'll move right into 15 16 I want to hear -- and obviously I'll research the 17 legal authority for the motion to strike the testimony, but 18 I -- this -- this is unusual. This is your own witness. You put this witness on in your case in chief. This witness's 19 20 testimony has been very strong for the government, at least 21 during direct, so, therefore, very prejudicial to -- to the 22 defendant. 23 And so give me the authority, Attorney Davis, for the motion to strike. 24 25 MR. DAVIS: Judge, it's the judge's discretionary

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authority to remedy discovery violations, which is in Rule
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     16(d)(2). And while I -- we have drafted the motion.
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     it to Behzad. We still don't know his position. We've all
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    been -- so, anyway, I could send you the motion.
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                We cite a case, Sepulveda, which is an old
    New Hampshire case, 15 F.3d 1161. That's actually a motion for
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     a mistrial, and the Court there struck the testimony of an
     expert witness and issued a curative instruction, which is what
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    we're seeking here.
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                It is an unusual motion and an unusual situation,
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     Judge.
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                THE COURT: Okay.
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                MR. DAVIS: We do -- we do have -- we do agree that
     there was a payment made by the Concord Police Department to
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             in part at least to pay him for his grand jury
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     testimony.
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                THE COURT: What -- I am -- and here's the other
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    thing I want to do before we get off.
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                If your authority is 16(d) -- and I'm looking at 16
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     right now -- failure to comply: If a party fails to comply
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    with this rule, the Court may: (A) order that party to permit
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     the discovery or inspection, specify its time, place, and
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    manner, and prescribe other just terms and conditions; (B)
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    grant a continuance; (C) prohibit that party from introducing
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     the undisclosed evidence; or (D) enter any other order that is
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just under the circumstances. 1 2 And so are you relying on (D)? 3 MR. DAVIS: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Okay. And in my mind, striking this 5 gentlemen's direct testimony and not allowing Attorney 6 Mirhashem to cross-examine him and expose what occurred in this 7 case would be harm, substantial harm, to his case. And so I analyze it similarly to a Fifth Amendment 8 issue. If he had simply pled the Fifth and he didn't get 9 10 immunity, where would -- we'd be in the same spot. And, 11 ultimately, I am worried -- I would be worried in that 12 situation a curative instruction is not going to -- is not 13 going to cure it. 14 And in light of the facts and the seriousness of 15 this, that the Concord PD, and that -- and that you did not 16 find out about it until the middle of the trial, I -- I do not 17 think there's anything just about striking this witness's testimony under these circumstances. 18 19 So that's my -- that's my immediate reaction to a 20 motion to strike. A lot of things happen during a trial and 21 this one has been unusual in that way, but we're going to 22 continue with the trial. And tomorrow Officer Kelly is on the 23 stand and he's going to be cross-examined by Attorney Mirhashem 24 for about an hour, a redirect, and then we'll put on 25 for what should be a lengthy cross-examination.

And with respect to the issue of the motion to dismiss for prosecutorial misconduct, I would like to hear right now -- because I know that you told it to me in passing today, but I'm not sure I got the full details and I'm not sure I remember them.

Tell me how it was that the government learned today about the -- the information. I -- I know that it started when Attorney Mirhashem brought up the drug use.

Can you back up and explain to me the sequence of events so that I can make a record of that and I can understand what -- in terms of the government's lack of due diligence here to cause this situation, I need to understand what has happened.

Because a motion to strike, ultimately, I am not going to grant that. I can tell you that right now. There's just -- you're not giving me enough legal authority for it. It does not -- it is not just to do that and I'm not going to grant it. We're going to continue with the trial.

I am, however -- I would like to contemplate the issue of a dismissal for prosecutorial misconduct, and I'd like to hear the detailed evidence with regard to the lack of due diligence on the part of the government with Concord Police Department, which is in the same town, and we have a probation officer in the courthouse who worked there who was involved in this case.

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I -- I know that -- and I understand that this is not a situation where Attorney Davis or Attorney Gingrande knew this information and didn't disclose it. That's clear. terms of just basic due diligence, I need to know what happened. How was it discovered? And if you could just put that on the record for me, a combination perhaps of Attorney Davis, Attorney Mirhashem, so

that I can understand exactly what transpired before I -- we come to court tomorrow.

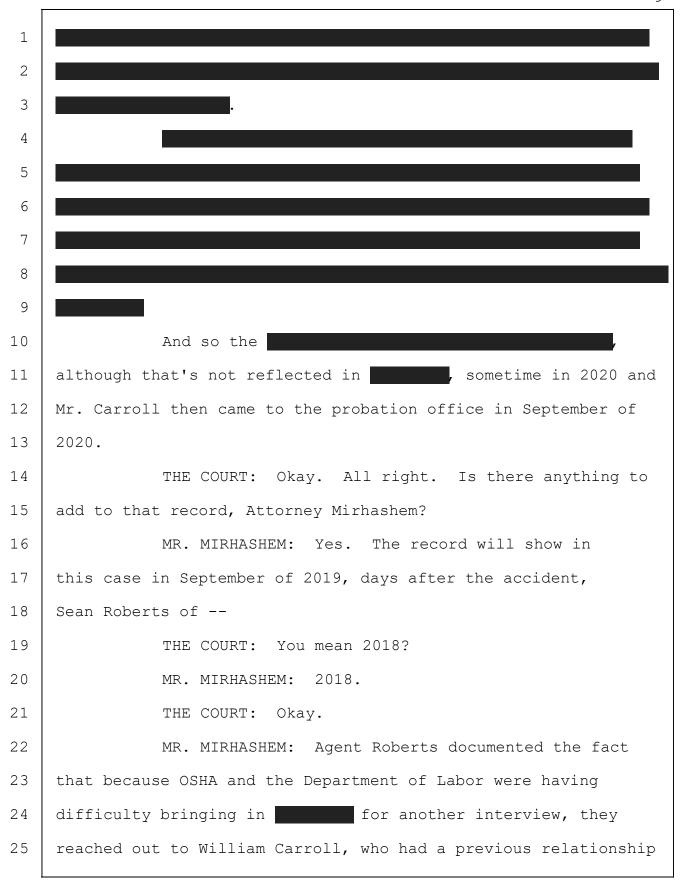
MR. DAVIS: Judge, Attorney Mirhashem sent us an email late yesterday. I'm not sure what time. I had the I'd have to find it. But what he said in it was he was requesting that we inquire of William Carroll and the Concord Police Department regarding their -- I think he said contacts or relationship with and if we didn't do that that he was going to file a motion and to let us know what we were doing. And so I emailed him and said we're inquiring.

We then spoke by phone. We reached William Carroll and we asked him about his relationship with And William Carroll told us that had been

and that there was a

And we then subpoenaed -- I actually drew up the subpoena last night. We subpoenaed Concord Police and the subpoena was served at something like I don't know what time this morning and we gave Concord Police as much heads up as we

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could that it was coming. Of course, Mr. Carroll doesn't work
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    there anymore.
               And this morning they found
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                                           and I think ran
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    it through legal and sent us over which we got it and
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    I think I reported to you we had it.
               We then looked at and decided -- and we
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    could see that he was and knew that we were
    going to disclose it and we disclosed it to defense counsel
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 9
    with an oral agreement to a protective order. And that's what
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    happened.
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               And what indicated is that there was -- you
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    know, we can make a record of this, but
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    two -- two documents of particular note. One is a memo by
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    William Carroll that documents it -- a meeting on May 16th of
    2019, which is the day after testified in grand jury.
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16
    And on that day, there is documented a payment made to
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    for $80 and that payment record references the case number of
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    William Brouillet in responding to the scene in this case and
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    it says, for information that led to indictment, which is --
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    apparently was in error, because I guess William Carroll may
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    have thought the case had been indicted. It had not been
22
    indicted. It was not indicted until July.
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               But Mr. Carroll admits that he made the payment
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, to help establish rapport with him. This occurs
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    with
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    in the discovery that the government provided to the defense.
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               Now, the government knew that -- I mean, I
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    can tell you, going into this trial, the one witness that the
 5
    defense was really concerned about was . Because Erickson,
    we had -- he's got a felony conviction; he's got, you know, a
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 7
    pending DWI. is just like this innocent kid; he just had
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    a misdemeanor that was dismissed and how are we going to
    cross-examine him.
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               And so he had this previous relationship and --
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               THE COURT: Okay. Let me just stop you.
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               MR. MIRHASHEM: Okay.
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               THE COURT: So the fact that Roberts, who is the
    case agent, am I right?
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               MR. MIRHASHEM: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Roberts is the case agent. He's aware
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    of the fact that OSHA and Department of Labor are somehow
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    looking to talk to and they want to get -- somehow get
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    William Carroll involved. And --
               MR. MIRHASHEM: Because of the previous
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    relationship. Sorry, I interrupted you.
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               THE COURT: All right. That's in the discovery that
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    the government gave to you?
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               MR. MIRHASHEM: In more than one place.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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                MR. MIRHASHEM: Sean Roberts made --
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                THE COURT: Okay.
                MR. MIRHASHEM: -- a time line. And in the time
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 4
     line, he has this development. You -- there's a table that,
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     you know, if we get to a hearing on a motion to dismiss we will
 6
     submit --
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                THE COURT: Right.
                MR. MIRHASHEM: -- and you'll see that the
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    government has known this for a long time.
 9
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                Now --
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                THE COURT: Okay. That's a piece of this that I've
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    not understood until now.
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                MR. MIRHASHEM: Right.
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                THE COURT: But this was actually in discovery.
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                MR. MIRHASHEM:
                                In discovery. So --
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                THE COURT: And so this is something that Attorney
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     Davis and Attorney Gingrande have been aware of; that, in fact,
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     there was some connection to William Carroll in order to
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    establish rapport and the government did not look into that?
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                Did you -- did you ask for Giglio material formally
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    at an earlier time than via email a few days ago, Attorney
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    Mirhashem, Attorney Graham?
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                MR. MIRHASHEM: Oh, I'm sorry. Did we ask for it?
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    Well, let me -- let me put it this way. First of all, our
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    position -- I'm just going to fast forward and read the email
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that I sent that Attorney Davis talked about because then I think that could be a -- so the answer to your question is we sent a discovery letter to the government at the beginning of our case. And I'll have to check, but I think that includes requests for exculpatory evidence. But what we always do is the court's local rules require disclosure of Brady and Giglio material, I believe it's three weeks before trial.

The Supreme Court in multiple cases has made it clear that the government's obligation does not turn on a request from the defense. So we didn't have to request it.

What I quoted in the email that Attorney Davis referred to is,
I said: As you know, the -- quote -- the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the others acting on the government's behalf in the case, including the police. I put in the citation to Kyles vs. Whitley. I mean, I said, "as you know," and I prefaced that by, hey, there is this reference to a previous relationship.

I mean, we, as the defense, are in the dark as to what does the government actually do in a case to comply with its obligations. Whenever we bring this up, the response is we know about our obligation. But we don't get to find out what they do.

So here we know there's a previous relationship; we know we don't have to make a request; we know that the government is aware of its obligation; we know that there's a

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court rule that says three weeks before trial, you have to turn
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    over Giglio materials. So -- so, no --
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                THE COURT: I understand. Okay. All right. I
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    understand that. I'm just trying to fact-gather.
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                MR. MIRHASHEM: Right.
                THE COURT: Let me ask you this, Attorney Davis.
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                In light of the fact that this was in the discovery,
    that you were actually on notice of this relationship and you
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    did not look into it or have some investigator look into it,
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    how is that not grounds for dismissal on prosecutorial
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    misconduct, not handing over this -- this relationship before
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    the trial ever started?
                MR. DAVIS: Well, Judge, I -- I mean, there's so
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    many things coming at me here at 9:40 p.m., it's difficult to
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    respond.
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                I'm not sure what -- I'm actually not sure what the
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    report actually says. But I -- I do -- because I've seen
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    Behzad quote it, I don't question it, and I know that the case
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    agent was aware of a relationship. That's true. It's not in
20
    the discovery and it's not documented anywhere that he was
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         And there are many different ways, of course, a person or
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    a police officer can have a relationship with a young kid in a
23
    community.
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                Now -- so I wasn't aware of a
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                THE COURT: I -- I know. No one has said that.
                                                                 But
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there was apparently at least an indication that the OSHA and Department of Labor folks wanted the help of William Carroll, who was at the Concord PD, a central player in this case, and needed him to help establish rapport to get in there to talk to them.

So, again, I -- that, to me, would suggest at least a phone call to William Carroll, some sort of investigation to find out what was going on there so that in case there's some sort of exculpatory evidence, you turn it over. But it certainly has a feeling of perhaps having some potential exculpatory value to it. But to just completely ignore it, that's the reason we are here now at, you know, 10:40 -- 9:40 having a hearing.

So what I would say, it is late, but I am contemplating the issue of whether or not this misconduct deserves dismissal without hearing the rest of the, you know, cross-examination of all the other witnesses. This, to me, is a fundamental lack of due diligence on the part of the government in terms of doing its obligation with respect to Brady.

So I want to consider that as I -- as I think about these issues, but I -- I am not prepared to make a ruling on that without giving counsel, obviously, an opportunity to argue that and file something on that. And I'm sorry to have to ask you to do it, but I'm going to need to have briefing on that

and I think I'm going to need it this weekend, and the trial will continue. It will proceed tomorrow morning. But I would like to also think about this issue before -- perhaps before the case is over.

And I think I have the record here with respect to this issue in terms of William Carroll and I know you could make hay, Attorney Mirhashem, perhaps, putting William Carroll on the stand and putting other witnesses on the stand, but I don't see that there's a lot of dispute about the basics with respect to what happened here in terms of this -- the lack of due diligence, the lack of any effort on the part of the government to follow up on this and find out what the heck is going on. Why in the world are OSHA and Department of Labor working with Concord PD to bring in to help establish rapport? That would suggest they have a prior relationship with him and they know him well. Somebody does. So I am concerned about it from that perspective.

The motion to strike is denied. We're going to start -- I'm happy to meet at 8:00 a.m.

Apparently there's also a witness issue. Tracy

Uhrin got an email from a subpoenaed defense witness, I think,

and that his attorney is going to be there tomorrow. I don't

know if we'll have time necessarily to deal with that issue,

but we'll put Kelly right on at 9:00 and go right into

tomorrow.

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So that's -- that's my plan. And I'd like counsel
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     to brief the question -- the issue of a motion to dismiss.
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                So I think, Attorney Mirhashem, Attorney Graham,
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     I -- I need that motion and the government's going to need the
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     ability to respond to it and I'm going to give you a very, very
     short time frame.
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 7
                So if you could file your motion, Attorney
    Mirhashem, file it by Saturday noon, government files a
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     response by Sunday at noon, and then I can have the weekend to
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     research, think about, the issue before Monday. But we're not
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    going to -- we're not postponing the trial for any reason.
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                So we will plow ahead. I will meet you -- I will
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    meet you at 9:00 unless you need to speak with me at 8:00 or
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     8:30. I suspect I should probably just say meet you at 8:00,
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     just so you have the night to think about things and come fresh
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     in the morning. Would that -- would that make sense to
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    everybody?
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                MR. MIRHASHEM: I mean, I'll speak for myself at
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     this point.
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                I mean, I think that so many things have happened
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     these past couple of days, I can use every minute to -- if
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    we're actually going to -- because -- I'm rambling, but if I
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     could just -- can I have one minute -- I'm going to be very
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    brief. I just want to make two points very quickly.
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                THE COURT: Go ahead.
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MR. MIRHASHEM: One is there is a separate ground for dismissal here that we will brief quite aside from not turning over exculpatory evidence, which is what -- the indictment that our client is, you know, facing, somebody -- and this may have been the -- somebody was paid to testify against him. I mean, I know we're used to payment in the world of drugs on the street, but I'm going to research is it really not a crime in this country for Mr. Carroll to take \$80 and hand it to a witness and say, this is for your testimony? I mean, that's -- so there's a separate ground for a dismissal.

This Court is really not going to -- well, we would request that this Court dismiss this case quite aside from the exculpatory evidence issue because of the outrageous misconduct, known or unknown to these two individuals personally, that the police department that was investigating this case paid a witness.

And Mr. Davis left out something from that report from Mr. Carroll. He has it in front of him and I don't, but the report refers to his cooperation with DOL. The -- the money, we will I expect establish, was not paid for helping the Concord PD. This is a federal case. So a witness got paid. So that's one issue.

The other -- I know the Court has decided this and I'm just going to be very brief. Our request is -- to have us just go out in the dark before the jury and see what all these

people say is really not fair. We should -- our request would be the jury can be told to come back on Monday, we can have a hearing tomorrow, have these people testify, get down to the facts.

Because I'll say this, and I'm choosing my words carefully. This morning I did say, well, I have no doubt that these two individuals didn't know. But I'll tell you, Mr. Davis does not seem at all perturbed by this matter. I don't understand how it can't be shocking that a witness was paid to testify before a grand jury. But for an email that I sent, our client would have been convicted.

And if people aren't shocked by this -- who knows who knew in his office. We want a hearing. I'm not going to accuse people of being untruthful without evidence, but we do want testimony under oath up and down the chain of command to see who knew about this. William Carroll, who's -- he just pays this guy \$80 and walks away?

This is not a Concord PD case. Concord PD decided there wasn't evidence for manslaughter. Why is he -- why is a state police agency paying somebody to testify before a federal grand jury for a federal false statement crime? That makes no sense to me. Whether it was Sean Roberts, whether it was an Assistant United States Attorney, some federal person knew about this and we're going to do whatever we can to expose that.

THE COURT: And I say to you the same thing I said today, that ultimately you will cross the heck out of these witnesses because you now have the and you have information about this payment. And you will be allowed to cross-examine those witnesses aggressively.

And I am not going to stop the trial and take a huge break. We're going forward with the trial tomorrow. And I will take the motion to dismiss under advisement and I would want you to submit your brief by noon on Saturday and the government's response by noon on Sunday, but I'm not going to delay the trial so that you can do all kinds of discovery and witness examination and -- because I'm going to let you do that.

If after this trial he is convicted, I will give you a week-long evidentiary hearing if that's what it takes,

Attorney Mirhashem, to uncover what happened here. But I don't understand why I absolutely have to stop the jury trial in its tracks right now when I know ultimately the cross-examination, the material you have for cross-examination, is -- is astounding.

So -- and I know you are a talented lawyer. So I am not -- I'm not concerned. I think tomorrow you'll wake up and you'll be ready to go. And I think we all will.

I would say that I don't think that Attorney Davis's demeanor is any indication perhaps of what he's thinking and I

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     think he's simply prosecuting the case as diligently as he can.
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                So I -- I think there's a due diligence issue here,
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    but I -- I do not think, and I am loathe to think, that anybody
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     in his office was aware of this. And I would suggest that
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    everybody in his office would have -- would have a reaction to
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     this.
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                So I just say that as a judge very familiar with
    Attorney Davis and his office.
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                Attorney Davis, go ahead.
                MR. DAVIS: Judge, I appreciate that.
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                What I wanted to raise is it's quite possible that
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     in light of the Court's declining to strike the testimony,
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    we'll talk again with our management and that we will move to
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    dismiss tomorrow. I -- I don't -- I don't know that we'll do
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     that, but I -- I certainly think it's possible, and so just
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     come in in the morning and move to dismiss. I just don't know
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    what we're going to do and I need to talk again with
    Mark Zuckerman and perhaps the U.S. Attorney.
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19
                The reason I raise that is that if we do that, I
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     assume that the trial then ends and the jury will have come in
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     to no effect. And I wonder if -- if it may make more sense to
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     call them off and get the briefing and -- I think the Court is
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    obviously interested and thinking about moving to dismiss on
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     its own this weekend regardless.
25
                So, anyway, I just -- I just -- I want you to know
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    we may come in tomorrow and move to dismiss. I just don't
2
    know.
                THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm not going to hold the
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    jury back and we're going to go forward tomorrow morning at
     9:00 a.m.
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                If you need to speak with me -- I want to give
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7
    Attorney Mirhashem to 9:00 a.m. to prepare. If you need to
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    meet with me before that, just let Attorney Esposito know.
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                All right. Thank you, counsel. See you in the
    morning. Court's adjourned.
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                (Proceedings concluded at 9:53 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, Liza W. Dubois, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate transcription of the within proceedings, to the best of my knowledge, skill, ability and belief.

Submitted: 7/6/2021 /s/ Liza W. Dubois LIZA W. DUBOIS, RMR, CRR

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the transcript originally filed with the Clerk of Court on July 6, 2021, and incorporating redactions requested by the Court in accordance with Judicial Conference policy. Redacted characters appear as a "black box" in the original transcript and blank lines in the copies.

Submitted: 7/7/21 /s/ Liza W. Dubois
LIZA W. DUBOIS, LCR, CRR